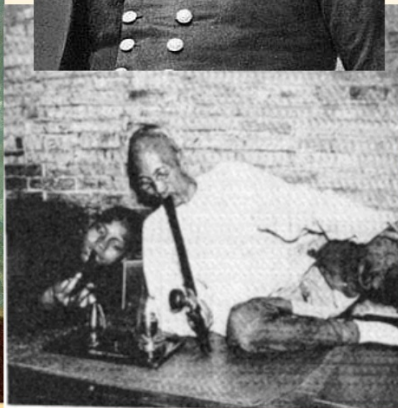
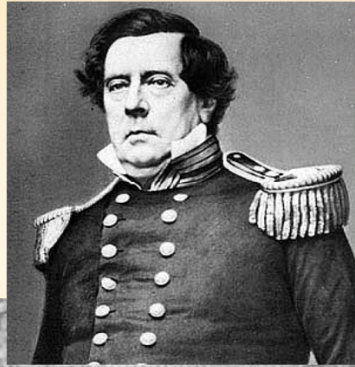


## *Unit 7*

# *Mounting Global Tensions*



## **SSWH14 The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.**

- a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu**
- b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).**
- c. Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe.**
- d. Examine the interaction of China and Japan with westerners; include the Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, and Commodore Perry



## JOURNAL ENTRY

### Activating Words: "Mounting Global Tensions"

---

· ID the following words by 1) Giving a book definition; 2) Summarize the definition in your own words. 3) Find the word in the text and then write out how it is referenced:

- Vocab List: **Estates, National Assembly, Reign of Terror, Coup d'état, Absolutism, Opium War, Taiping Rebellion, Commodore Perry, Imperialism, Socialism, Laissez Faire, Urbanization**

***Essential Question – What is absolutism as seen a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu?***



## ***Absolutism***

*What is it? - pg. 594-595*

*List the the reasons that a country  
allows for itself to be controlled by  
one person.*

## *King Louis XIV - France*

*1638-1715*



*"I am the State"*

- *Improved the economy of France.*
- *Weakened the Power of the Nobles*
- *Was a Patron of the Arts*

*How did he accomplish these things?*

*pg. 599-600*



## *Tsar Peter the Great*

- *Traveled to Western Europe - and became determined to modernize Russia - "westernization"*
- *Brought Russian Orthodox Church under State control.*
- *Reduced the Power of the Nobility.*
- *Modernized army*
- *Promoted Education*

pg. 609-611

**Why was Russia culturally different from western Europe?**



**1672-1725**

# Peter the Great



Why did Peter establish a port at St. Petersburg? pg. 611



# *Tokugawa Ieyasu*

*pg. 542-543*

- *Controlled Daimyo (define)*
- *Traded with Portugese*
- *Confucian Society*
- *Accepted Christians at first before later banning them...Jesuits*

**How did he control the Daimyo?**



*Shogunate ruler  
1543-1616*

# Japan

**EDO PERIOD: 1603 – 1868**

**Read the write on the Edo Period of Japan (handout)**

## **Reading Focus:**

- 1. What were Ieyasu's Closed Country Policies?**
- 2. What changed with the arrival of Matthew Perry?**



**Commodore Matthew Perry**





**Now compare the three rulers:**

Louis XIV	Peter the Great	Tokugawa Ieyasu

**which one was least receptive to change?**



*The French Revolution*  
*1789*



## Political Cartoons

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"AND EXACTLY WHERE DID YOU FIND  
THIS 'ANTIQUE SALAMI SLICER'?"



*le Peuple sous l'ancien Regime*



*Activating Words*

*Old Regime*

*estate*

*Louis XVI*

*Estates-General*

*National Assembly*

*Tennis Court Oath*

*Great Fear*



*What groups made up French Society prior to  
Revolution?*

*"The Old Order"*

*page 651*

*Warmup: Reading Focus*

*1) Describe the Three Estates in  
French society?*

*Include:*

- *who they were.*
- *how many by percentage made up  
the group.*
- *how do you think the ideas of the  
Enlightenment impacted them.*

# **Facts About The French Revolution**

- **More Fundamental and Profound Consequences than the American Revolution**
- **France = Most Powerful and Populous State in Europe**
- **Massive Social Revolution**
- **Worldwide Impact**
- **Becomes Model for Future Revolutions**

# PERIODS OF THE REVOLUTION

- **Five Sub-Periods Distinguished by Form of Government**

- **Estates**
- **Legislative Assembly**
- **National Convention**
- **Directory**
- **Consulate**
- **First Empire**



1. Estates

3. National Convention

5. Consulate

2. Legislative Assembly

4. Directory

**Citizens were  
Divided into  
Three Classes  
or Estates.**



# The Three Estates



**The First Estate**  
*Roman Catholic Clergy*

**The Second Estate**  
*Nobles*

**The Third Estate**  
*3 Types of People*  
**1. Bourgeoisie**  
**2. City Workers**  
**3. Peasants**

# The Three Estates

## The Clergy

**27 Million Total Population**

- Less Than 1% of Population
- Owned 10% of Land
- They Had Wealth; Land and Privileges
- 130,000 Strong

## The Nobility

- 2% of Population
- Owned 20% of the Land
- They also Had Great Wealth and Taxed the Peasants
- 350,000 Strong

## The Commoners

- 95-97% of Population
- Few Rich Members (Artisans/Peasantry)

# The Third Estate



- **Who Were They?**
- **Third Estate was Dominated by the Middle Class**
- **Blending of Aristocratic and Bourgeois Classes by 1789 C.E.**
- **Middle Class = Big Winners**

# **Subdivisions of the Third Estate**

## **The Bourgeoisie**

- **8% of Population with 20% of the Land**
- **2.3 Million People**
- **Had Slaves**
- **Most Important Political Group in the Third Estate but Still Had No Say in the Running of the Country**

## **The Urban Poor of Paris**

- **Artisans, Factory Workers, Journeymen**
- **Literate**

## **The Peasants**

- **85% of Population; 40% of the Land**
- **Vast Majority of the Population that was Constantly Growing**
- **Paid Most of the Taxes**



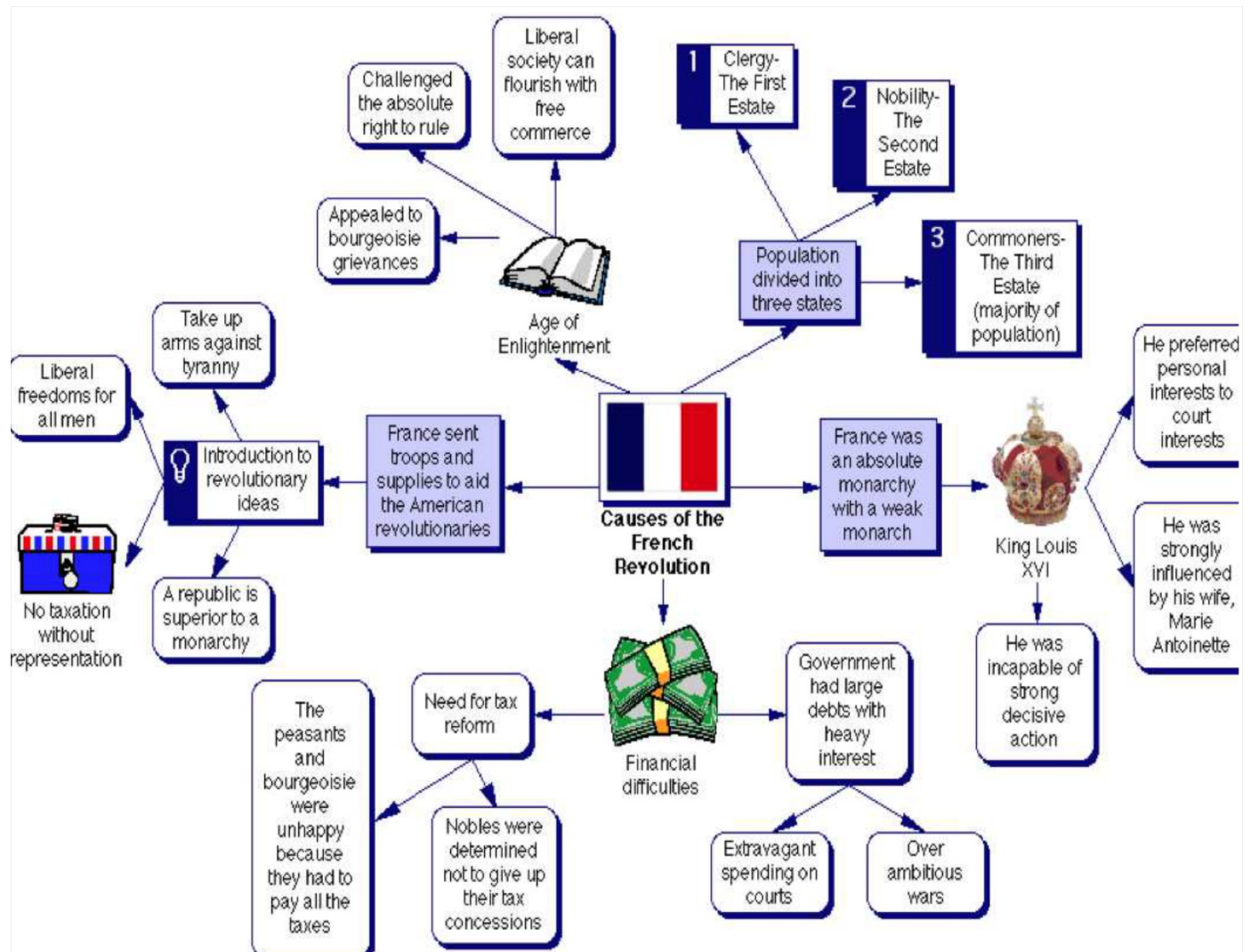
## *Concept Map the Causes of the French Revolution*

*Essential Question:*

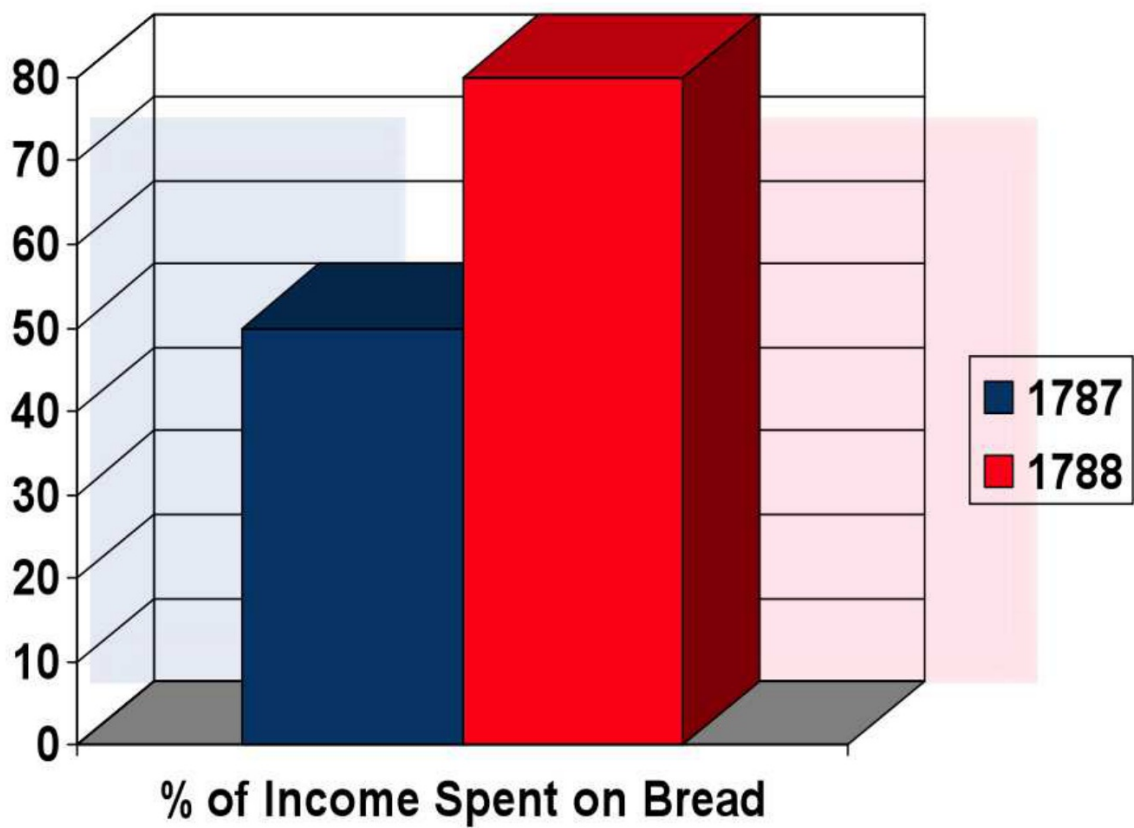
*What were the causes of the French Revolution?*

*Include the Details of Each.*

- a. Enlightenment Ideas*
- b. Economic Troubles*
- c. A Weak Leader*



## The French Urban Poor



# Financial Problems in France, 1789 C.E.

- **Urban Commoner's Budget:**

- Food	80%
- Rent	25%
- Tithe	10%
- Taxes	35%
- <u>Clothing</u>	<u>20%</u>
- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170%</b>

- **King's Budget:**

- Interest	50%
- Army	25%
- Versailles	25%
- Coronation	10%
- Loans	25%
- <u>Admin.</u>	<u>25%</u>
- <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160%</b>



## *Dawn of the Revolution*

*The Clergy and Nobles had dominated the Estates-General throughout the Middle Ages.*

*Third Estate insisted that they meet to make changes in the way votes were cast.*

*Essential Question:*

*1) What decision led the Third Estate to call for real reform - on a Tennis Court?*

*2) What was the National Assembly?*

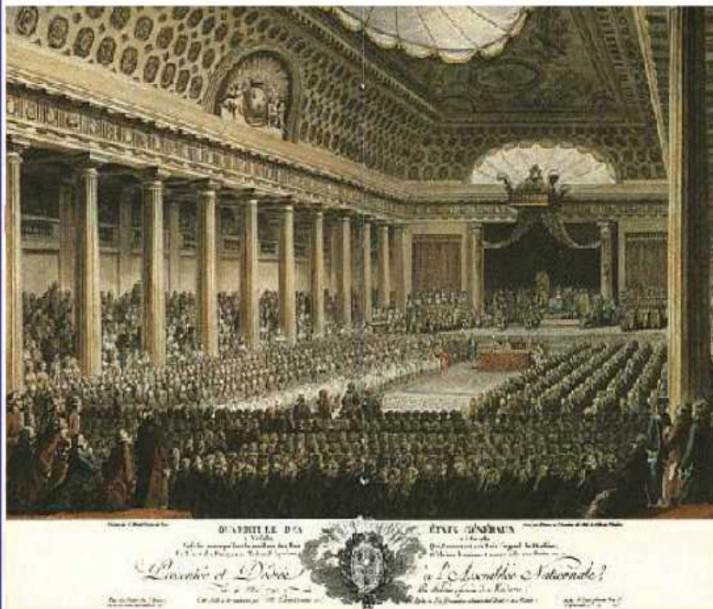
## Louis XVI Attempted to Tax the Nobles.

The Nobles Forced the King to Call a Meeting of the Estates-General an Assembly of Delegates from Each of the Three Estates.



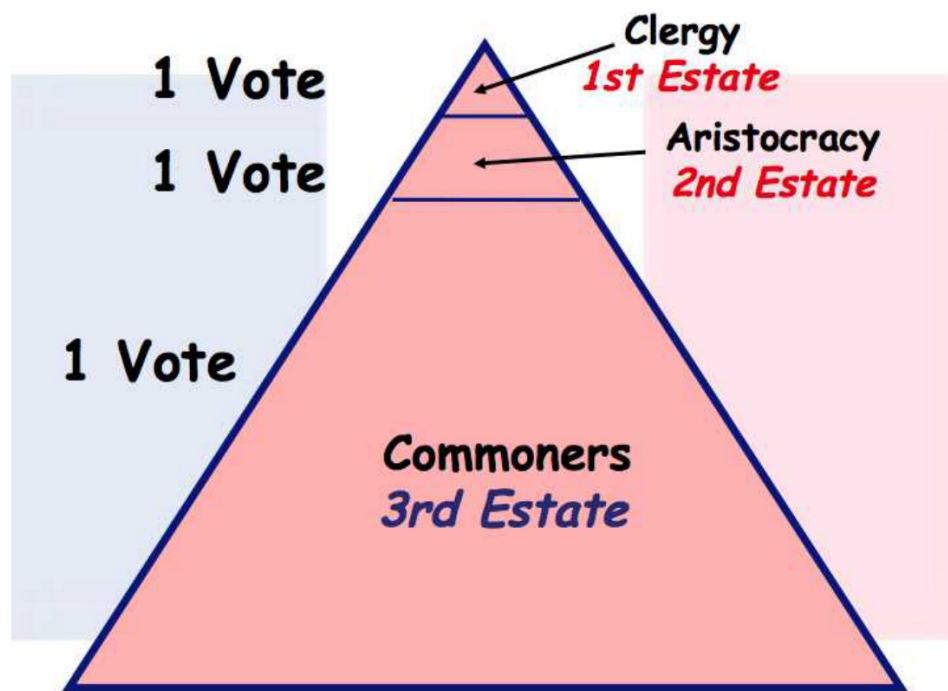
OUVERTURE DES  
ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX  
à Paris  
Le 5 mai 1789  
à l'Assemblée Nationale!

# The Estates-General



- **An Old Feudal Assembly That Had Not Met Since 1614**
- **Three Estates: Clergy, Nobility, All Others**
- **The Debate Over the Voting Procedure**
- **The Miscalculation and Lack of Social Awareness of the Aristocracy**

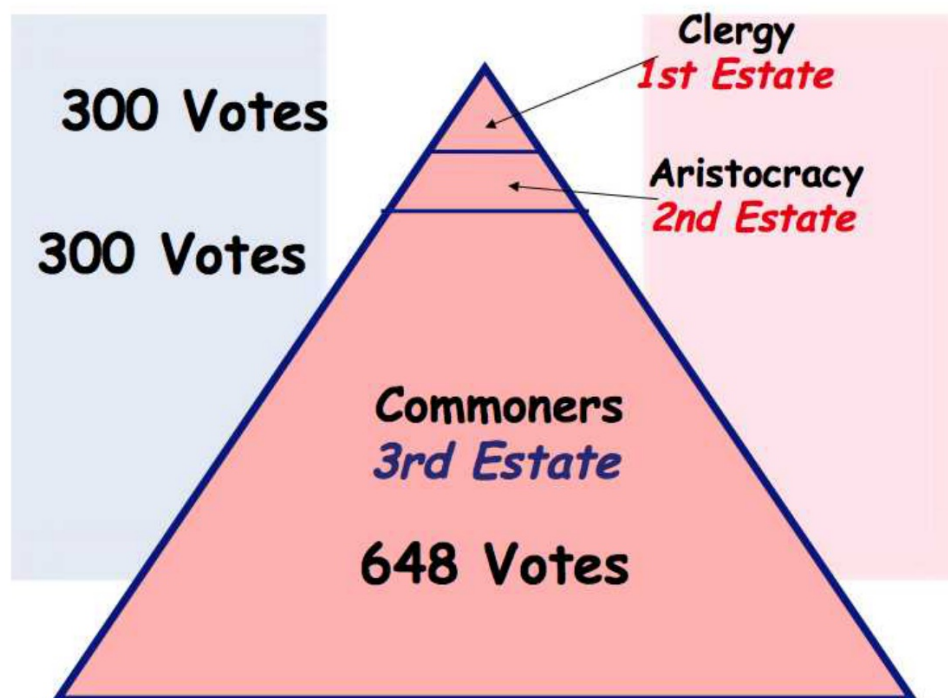
## The Suggested Voting Pattern: Voting by Estates



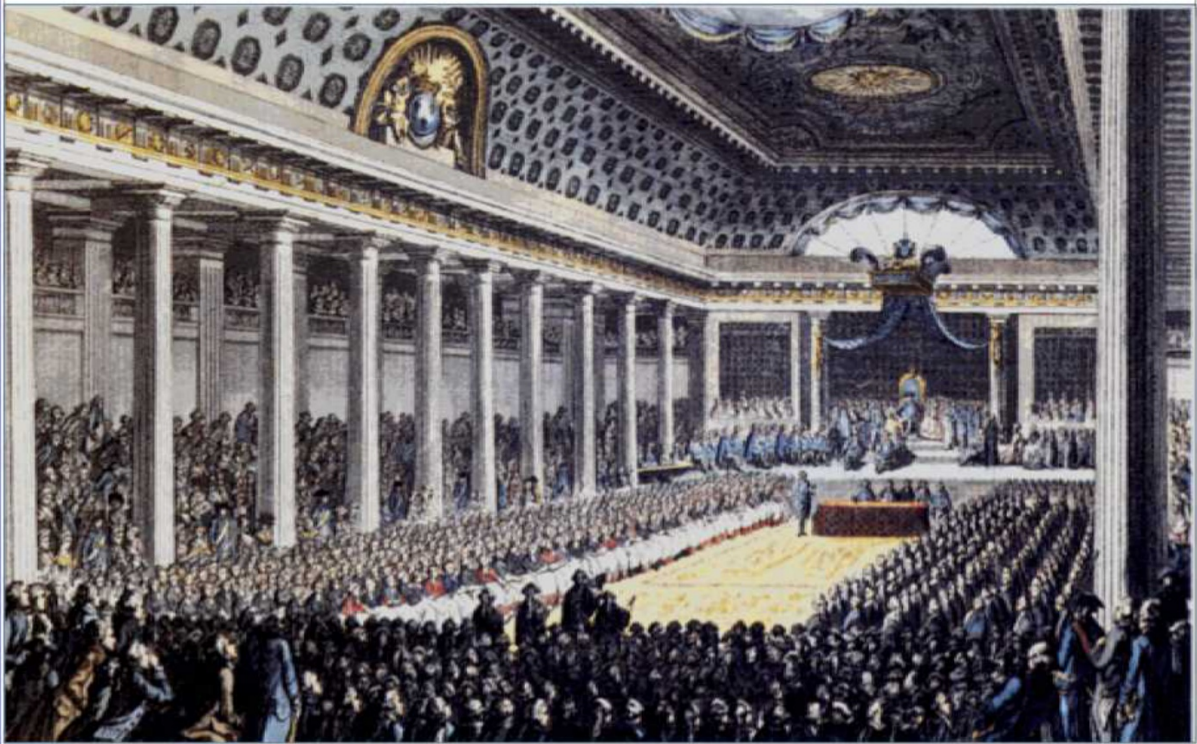
Louis XIV Insisted That *The Ancient Distinction of the Three Orders Be Conserved In Its Entirety.*



## The Number of Representatives in the Estates General: Vote by Head!



# Convening the Estates General May, 1789 C.E.



Last time It Was Called Into Session Was 1614 C.E.

## ***“The Third Estate Awakens”***

The Commoners Finally Presented Their Credentials  
Not As Delegates of the Third Estate, But As  
Representatives of the Nation.”



They Proclaimed Themselves the **“National Assembly”** of France.



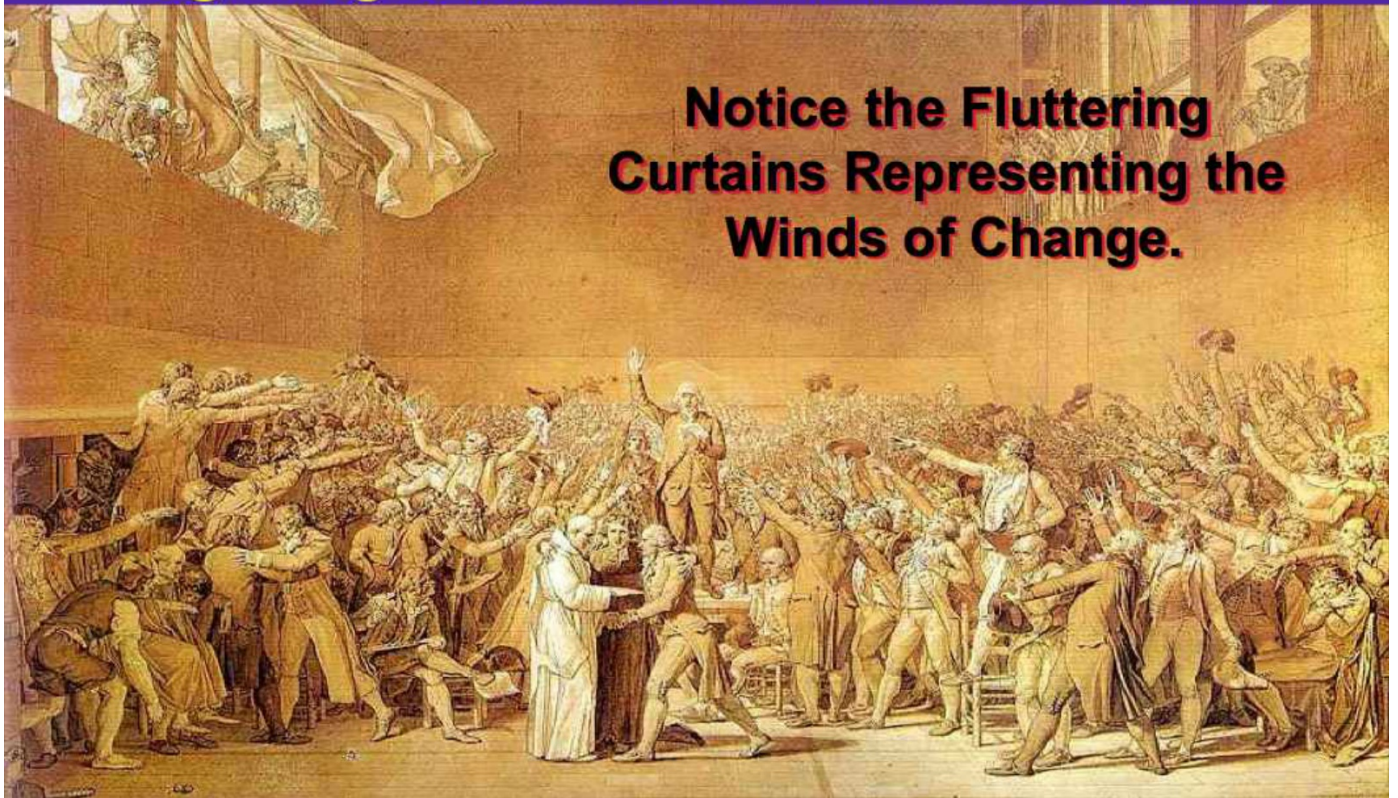
# **“The Tennis Court Oath”** by Jacques Louis David





**This is Where They Took the Tennis Court Oath-  
Stating That They Would Not to Leave Until a  
Constitution Was Created. This Started the  
Beginning of the Political French Revolution.**

**Notice the Fluttering  
Curtains Representing the  
Winds of Change.**



## **Activity**

**Connect the Events/People of the French Revolution**

**Maximilien Robespierre**

**The Great Fear**

**The Bastille**

**The Third Estate**

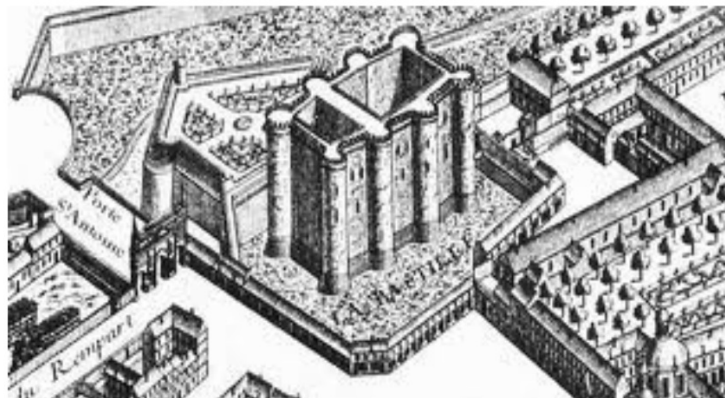
**The Tennis Court Oath**

**The Reign of Terror**

**Create a graphic organizer that best describes the relationship**

*Reading Focus: pg. 654-655*

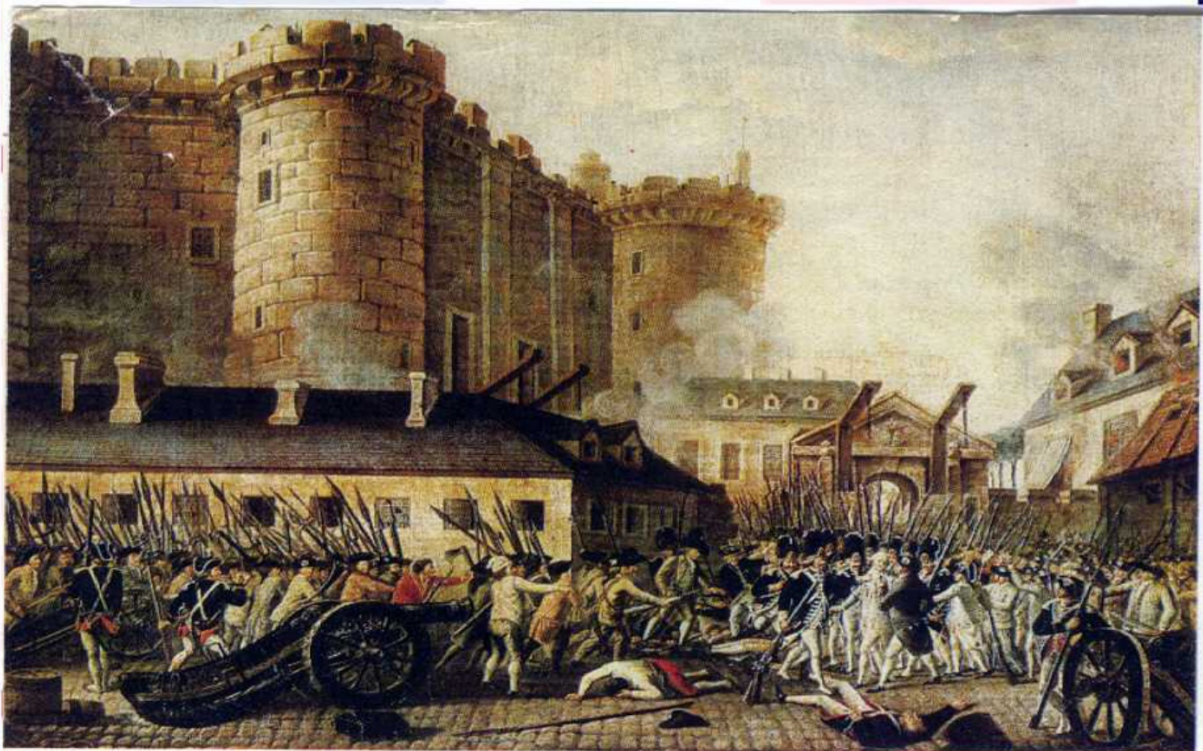
*Why did the mob attack the Bastille?*





# Storming the Bastille

**Sparks Tremendous Popular  
Revolution All Over France**





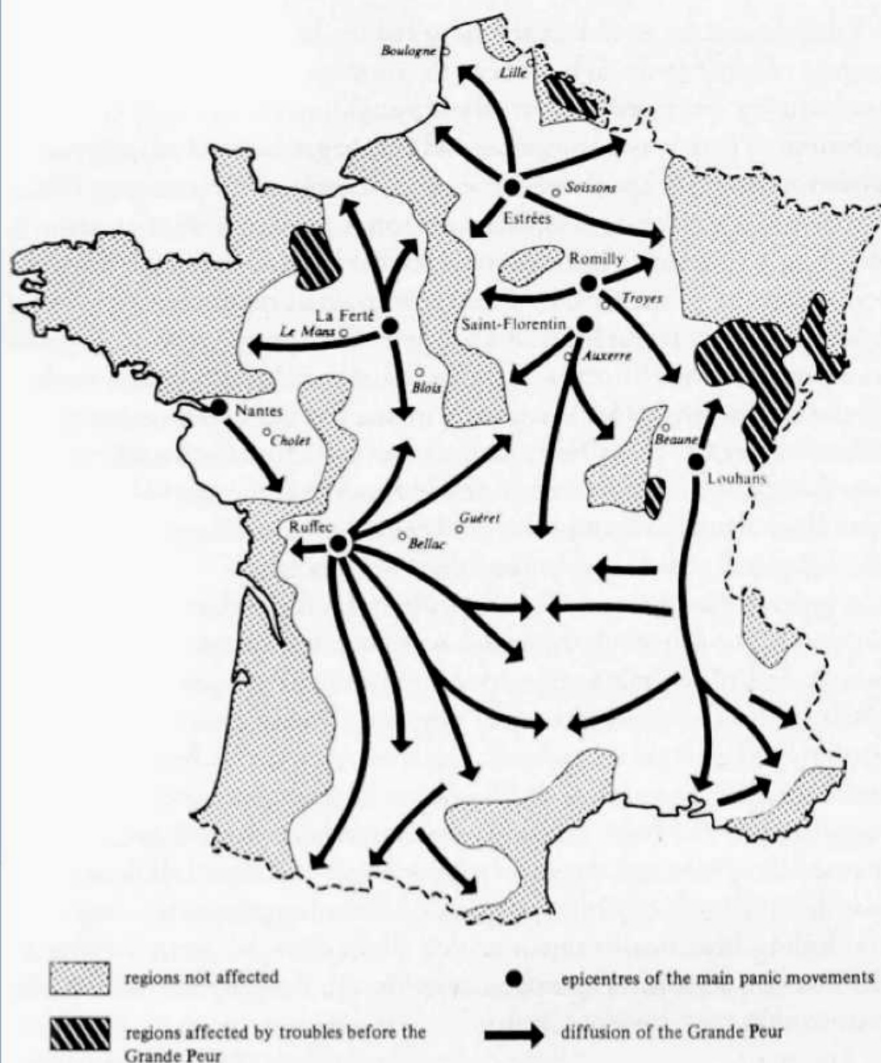
# Storming the Bastille, July 14, 1789 C.E.

A Rumor that the King was Planning a Military Coup  
Against the National Assembly.



- 18 Died
- 73 Wounded
- 7 Guards Killed
- It Held 7 Prisoners  
[5 Ordinary Criminals & 2 Madmen]

# The Path of the Great Fear



## The Great Fear: Peasant Revolt (July 20, 1789 C.E.)

Within 3 Weeks of July 14, the Countryside of France Had Been Completely Changed



Rumors That the Feudal Aristocracy [The Aristos] Were Sending Hired Brigands to Attack Peasants and Pillage Their Land.



**Between June and the Beginning of August There Were Riots in the Countryside. Peasants Burned Their Nobles' Chateaux, Monasteries and Buildings Which Housed Public Records. They Particularly Targeted Documents Which Contained Records of Their Feudal Obligations. Called "The Great Fear" and Spread Quickly Throughout France.**





## ***Whiteboard Review of the Essentials!***

***"Create a question"***

- What groups made up French Society prior to Revolution?***
- What were the causes of the French Revolution?***
- What decision led the Third Estate to call for real reform - on a Tennis Court?***
- Why did the mob attack the Bastille?***
- What was the Great Fear?***
- Compare and Contrast: How was the storming of the Bastille and the women's march on Versailles similar?***

## ***Sequence the Events!!***

***The Great Fear***

***Storming of the Bastille***

***Estates-General locks its doors!***

***Second Estate calls meeting the Estates-General over Taxes!***

***Third Estate angered over voting***

***Louis XVI takes the throne***

***Women's March on Versailles***

***Tennis Court Oath***

# Revolutionaries in the Streets



- **Who Were They?**
- **“Sans-Culottes” (Those Without Knee Britches)**
- **Picked Up the Ideas and Slogans of the Revolution From the More Educated Leadership of Lawyers and Journalists**



# National Constituent Assembly 1789 - 1791 C.E.

*Liberté!*

*Egalité!*

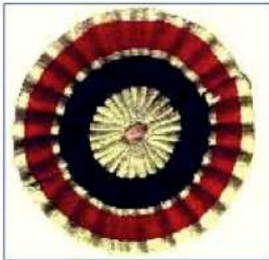
*Fraternité!*

**August Decrees**

August 4-11, 1789 C.E.

(A Renunciation of Aristocratic Privileges!)

# Revolutionary Symbols



**Cockade**



**Revolutionary  
Clock**



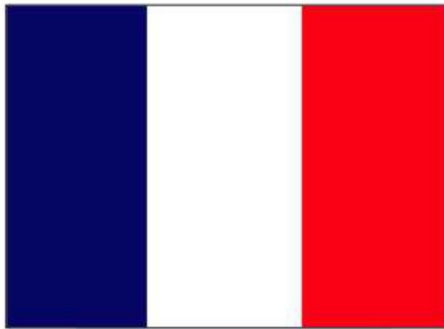
*La Republic*



*Liberté*



# The Tricolor (1789)



The WHITE of the  
Bourbons + the RED &  
BLUE of Paris.

***Citizen!***

LES FRANÇAIS SOUS LA RÉVOLUTION



*Les Grandes Dames*



## The “Liberty Cap”: *Bonne Rouge*



# Revolutionary Playing Cards



# French Revolutionary Calendar

## The Months Rhyme Three By Three

Within a Decade the  
Days Were Given  
Names With Respect  
To Their Position.

Primidi

Duodi

Tridi

Quartidi

Quintidi

Sextidi

Septidi

Octidi

Nonidi

Décadi

Vendémiaire = Vintage Month

Brumaire = Fog Month

Frimaire = Sleet Month

Nivôse = Snow Month

Pluviôse = Rain Month

Ventôse = Wind Month

Germinal = Seed Month

Floréal = Blossom Month

Prairial = Pasture Month

Messidor = Harvest Month

Thermidor = Heat Month

Fructidor = Fruit Month

Sansculottides = Additional Days



# French Revolutionary Calendar

**The Five Additional Days - The *Jours Complentaires* - Came After The End of Fructidor. They Were Called:**

- 1. *Jour de la Vertu* (Virtue Day)**
- 2. *Jour du Genie* (Genius Day)**
- 3. *Jour du Travail* (Labour Day)**
- 4. *Jour de l'opinion* (Reason Day)**
- 5. *Jour des Recompenses* (Rewards Day)**

**For the Leap Year, There Was Also:**

- 1. *Jour de la Revolution* (Revolution Day)**

# The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

August 26,  
1789 C.E.



- Liberty!
- Property!
- Resistance to Oppression!
- French Version of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Jefferson Was in Paris At this Time.

# The French Monarchy: 1775 - 1793 C.E.



Marie Antoinette & Louis XVI







**Marie  
Antoinett  
e  
and the  
Royal  
Children**



**Marie Antoinette was born to the great Austrian Empress Maria Theresa. As a Young Teenager, she was Obligated to Wed Louis XVI of France to Symbolize an Alliance Made Between Austria and France.**

**Ironically, in the Beginning of her Marriage She Was Much Loved by the French People for Her Kindness to Peasants and Her Willingness to Interact With Her Subjects.**

**When Louis Went Hunting, Peasants Were Sometimes Trampled or Accidentally Shot.**

**Antoinette, Who Was Usually Following in Her Separate Coach, Would Always Stop to Help The Injured Person and Even Take Them Back to the Palace to be Treated.**

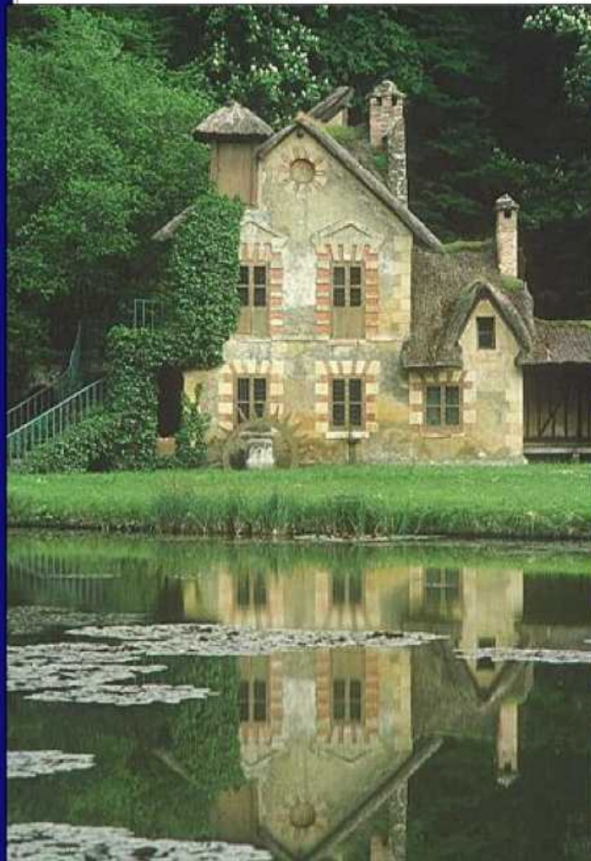


## Marie Antoinette's "Peasant Cottage"





## Marie Antoinette's "Peasant Cottage"



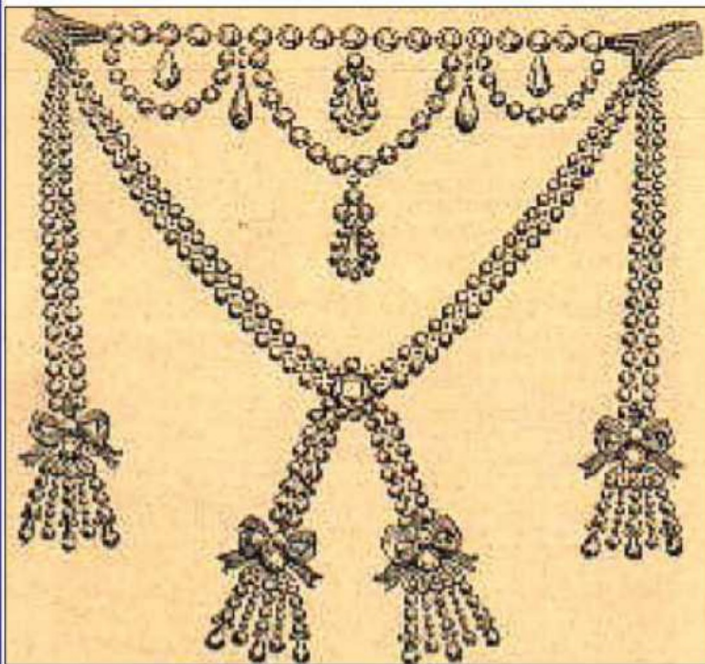
**Stories of her infidelity circulated along with an alleged plot to make an alcoholic of her husband. Cartoonists even ridiculed the overweight Louis XVI and his frivolous wife, portraying them gorging themselves at a sumptuous banquet while all around them subjects held their empty stomachs and gazed hungrily at the food.**

**She was described as faithless to her husband, cruel to her people, consumed by lust, and devoured by greed. In the propaganda, she is shown dipping her claws into a plate to steal and waste the treasures of France.**





# Affair of the Diamond Necklace



1,600,000 *livres*

[\$100 million today]

The diamond necklace was commissioned by Louis XV for his mistress, Madame du Barry, from the crown jewelers, Boehmer and Bassenge. With the death of the King, the necklace was not paid for, almost bankrupting the jewelers and leading to various unsuccessful schemes to secure a sale to Marie-Antoinette.

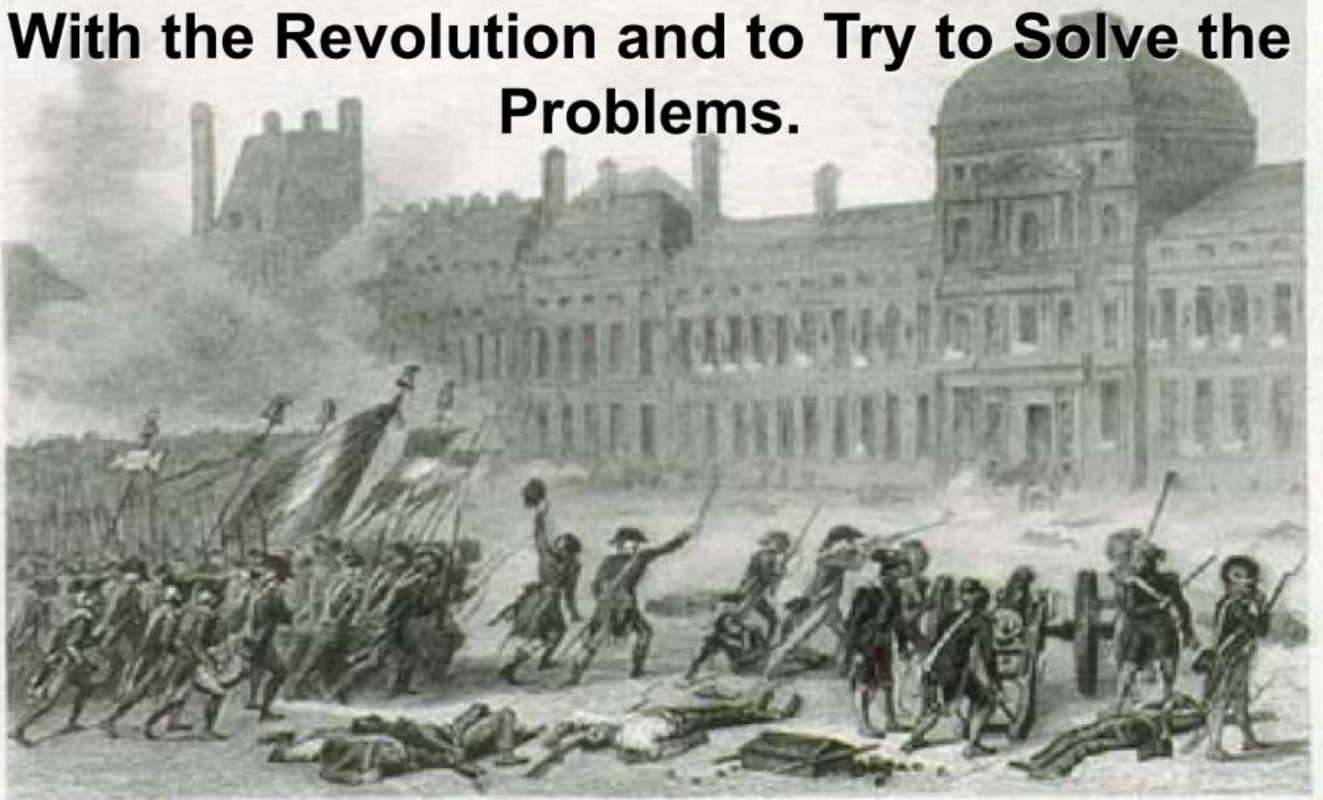


# *Let Them Eat Cake!*



- Marie Antoinette NEVER Said That
- "Madame Deficit"
- "The Austrian Whore"

**At First the King Seemed Inclined to Work With the Revolution and to Try to Solve the Problems.**



LE 10 AOÛT 1792.

## What Were The Motivations of These Revolutionaries?



- **Poverty and Hunger**
- **Low Wages and Fear of Unemployment**
- **Heightened Expectations and the Exposure to a Political Perspective**
- **Strong Dislike for and Distrust of the Wealthy**
- **The Role of Conspiracy**



# March of the Women, October 5-6, 1789 C.E.

A Spontaneous Demonstration of Parisian Women for  
Bread.



*We Want the Baker, the Baker's Wife  
and the Baker's Boy!*

**October, 1789 C.E.: A Crowd of Parisian Women Marched to Versailles to Demand King Louis XVI Give Out Free Bread During a Bread Shortage.**

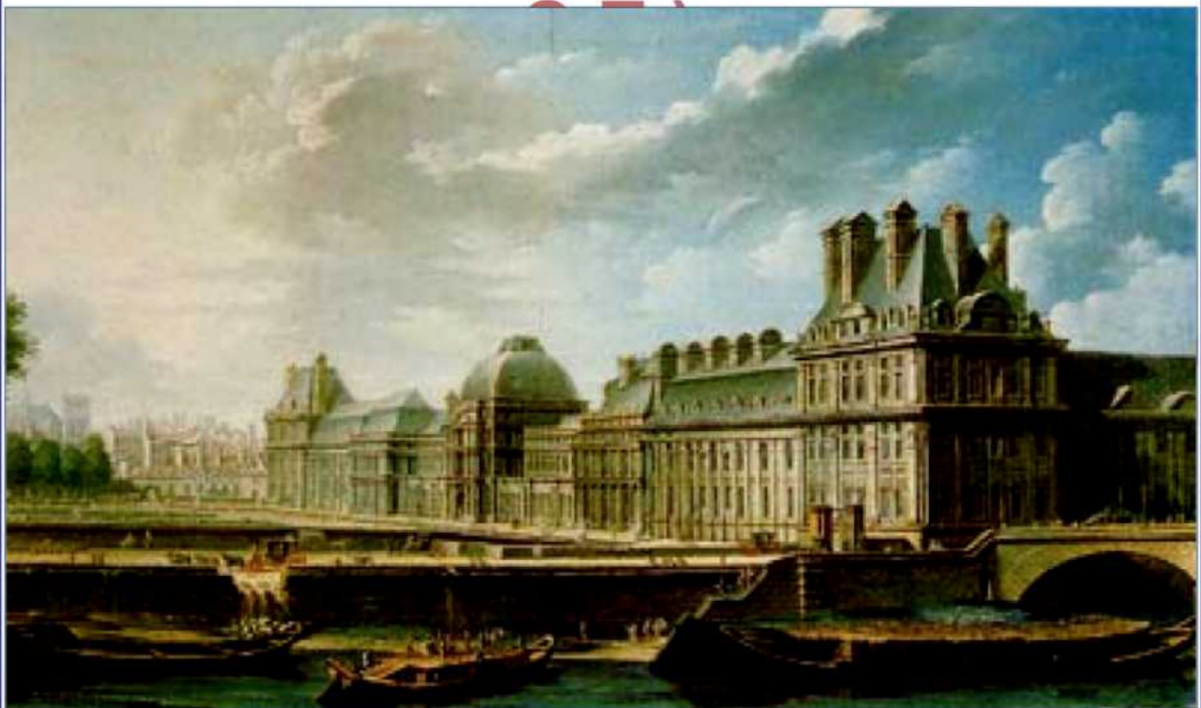
**After Camping Out at Versailles Overnight, the Mob Decided to Take Louis XVI Back to Paris. They Insisted That the Royal Family Return to Paris.**

**They Would Find Themselves Under Virtual House Arrest.**





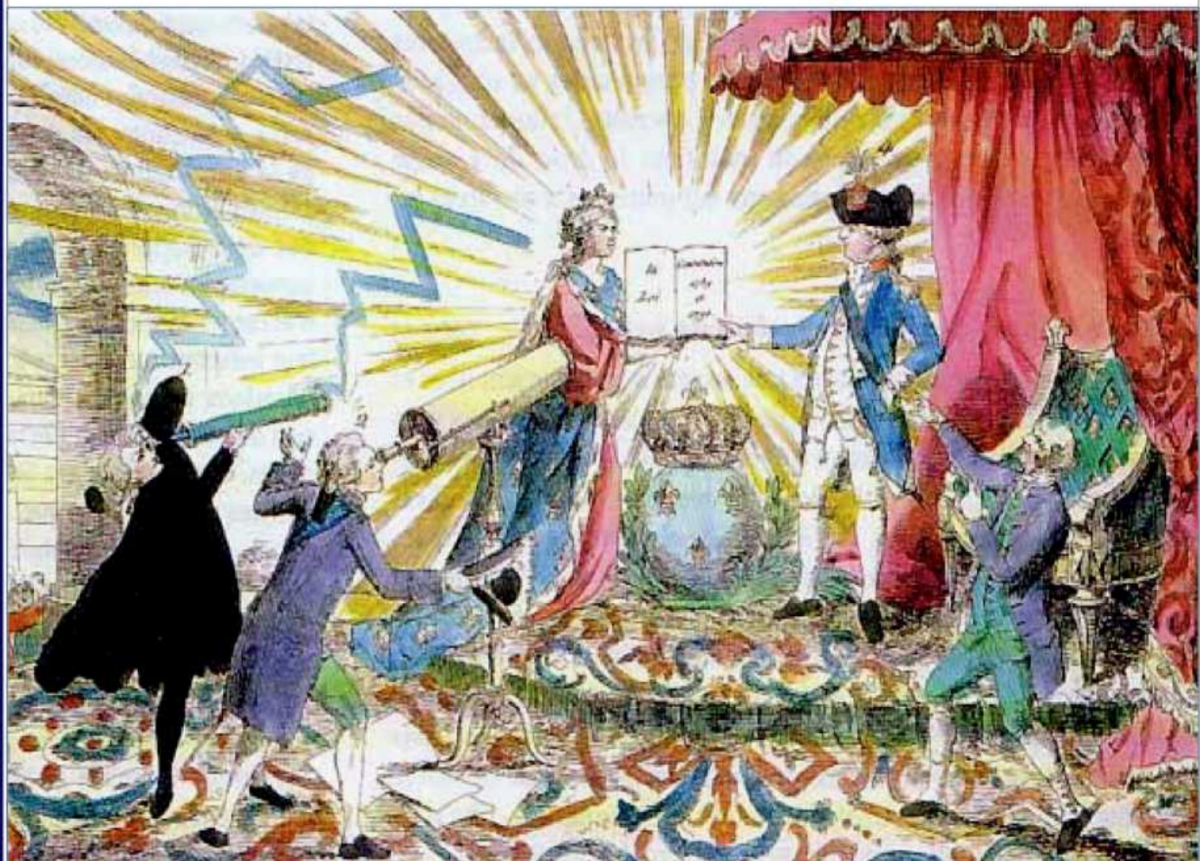
## The “October Days” (1789



The King Was Thought To Be Surrounded by Evil Advisors at Versailles, So He Was Forced to Move to Paris and Reside at the **Tuileries Palace**.



## Louis XVI “Accepts” the Constitution and the National Assembly. 1791 C.E.



**But the Influence of the Queen and of the Courtiers Were Too Strong. He Was Encouraged By Them to Disregard All Promises He Had Made and Sought to Flee From France in Order to Obtain Aid Against the Revolution from Austria.**



LE 10 AOUT 1792.



# The Royal Family Tries to Flee

- June, 1791 C.E.
- Helped by the Swedish Count Hans Axel von Fersen [Marie Antoinette's Lover].
- Headed Toward Luxembourg Border.
- The King was Recognized at Varennes, Near the Border

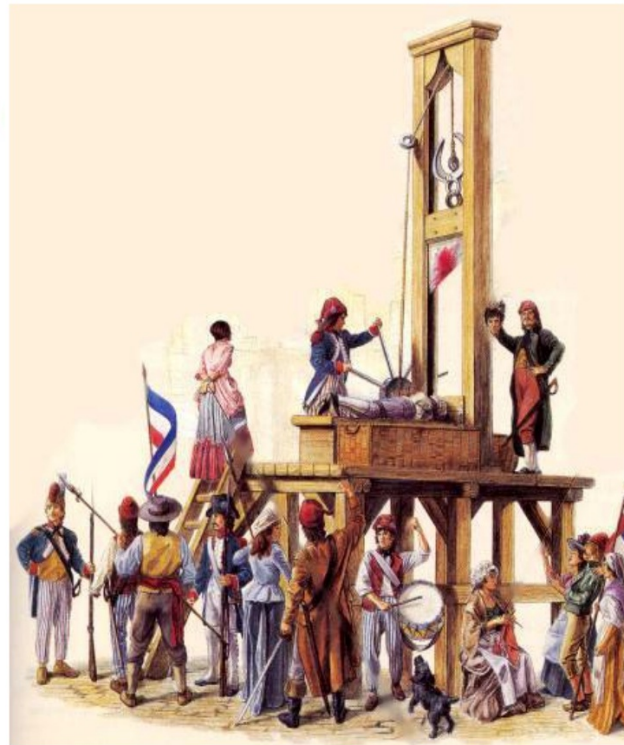


RETOUR DE VARENNES ARRIVÉE DE LOUIS SEIZE À PARIS,  
le 25 Juin 1791.



# The Guillotine

- **Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotine Proposed a More Humane Way to Execute People.**
- **Used As Early as 1307 C.E. in Ireland**
- **Fail-Safe, Compared to Hanging**
- **Death from Decapitation, Once Blade Fell on Neck, Cut Off Head.**
- **Unveiled in 1792 C.E., in Paris**





**The Guillotine was a Cruel Form of Punishment of Death During the French Revolution. The Executioner Cranked the Blade to the Top, and a Mechanism Released It. The Blade was Heavy, with Its Weight Made the Fall and the Slice Through the Neck, Severing the Head From Its Body.**

**About 90% of Beheadings Were Of The Third Estate, About 7% from the Second Estate and About 3% from the First Estate.**



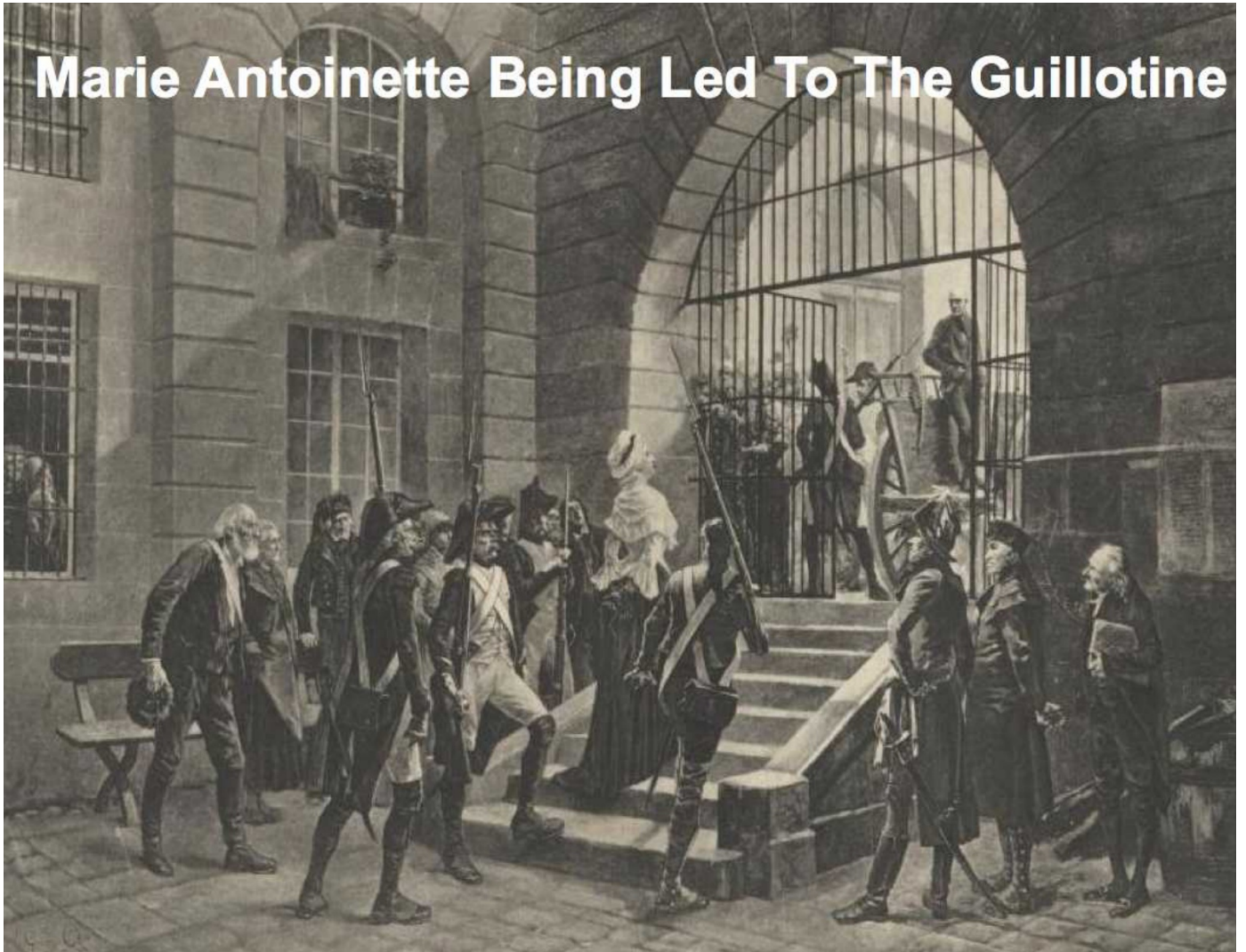
**Louis Was Tried (from December 11, 1792) and Convicted of High Treason Before the Legislative Assembly. He Was Sentenced to Death by Guillotine by 361 Votes to 288, with 72 Effective Abstentions.**



**Stripped of All Titles and Honorifics by the Egalitarian, Republican Government, Citizen Louis Capet was Guillotined in Front of a Cheering Crowd on January 21, 1793 C.E..**



# Marie Antoinette Being Led To The Guillotine

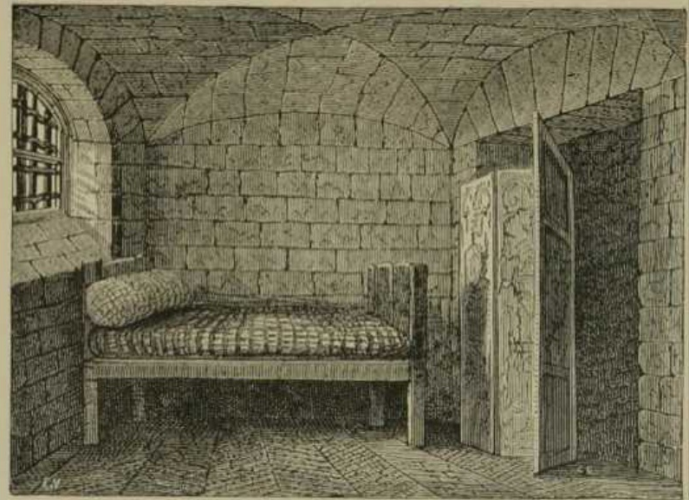




### **Execution of Marie Antoinette at the Place de la Révolution**

**Before the guillotine stands Marie Antoinette with Sanson, the same executioner who had dispatched her husband ten months before. The execution, like that of her husband, took place at the Place de la Révolution, recently renamed from Place de Louis XV (currently Place de la Concorde).**

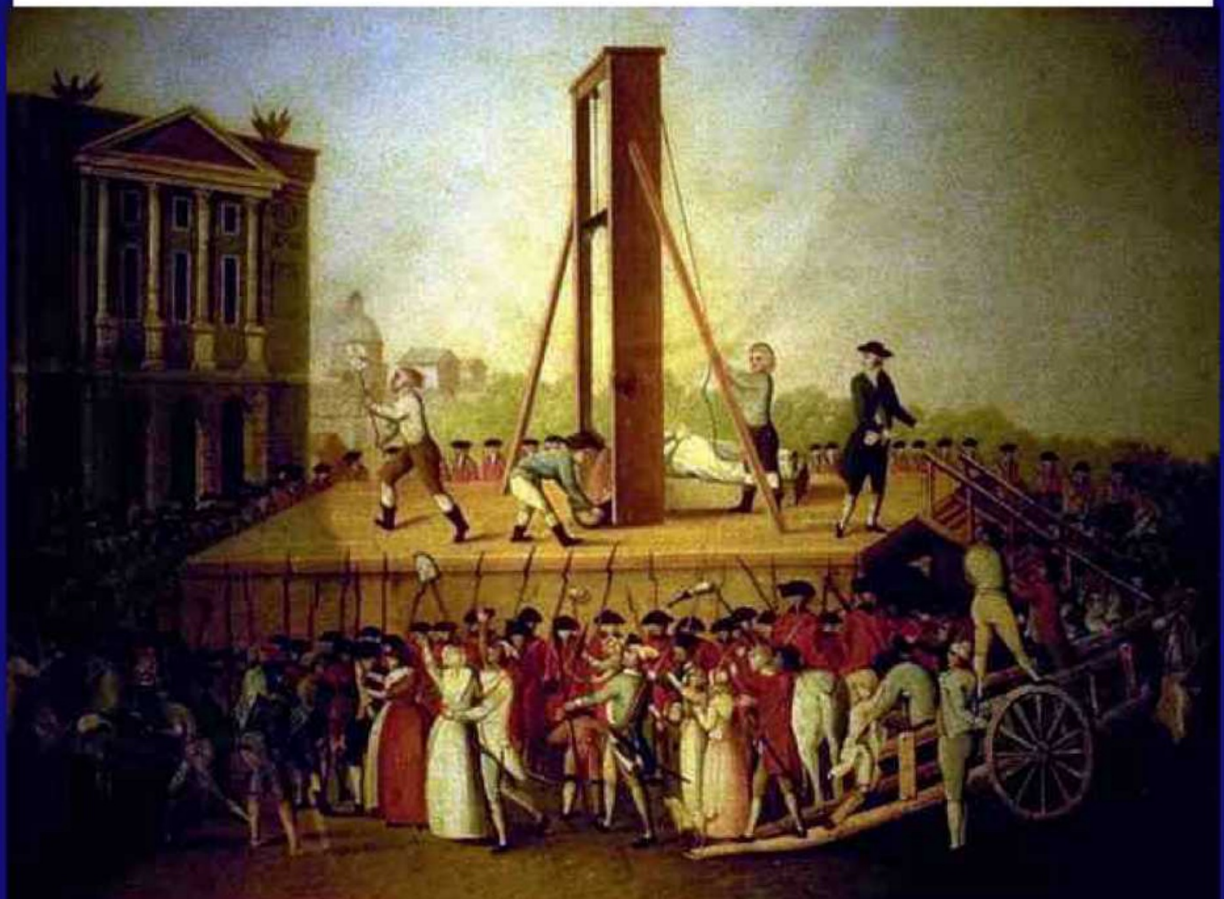
**Seven months after the execution of the King, shortly after the declaration of "Revolutionary Government," the Convention turned to the rest of the royal family. Fearing that Marie Antoinette and her son, the nominal King, would provide rallying points for royalists within France and abroad, a Revolutionary Tribunal indicted Marie Antoinette and her children for treason.**



CELL OF MARIE ANTOINETTE IN THE CONCIERGERIE.



**Her Final Words: "Monsieur, I beg your pardon."**





## **Jack and Jill Rhyme Nursery Rhyme and History**

### **Jack and Jill Story - The French Connection**

**The roots of the story, or poem, of Jack and Jill are in France. Jack and Jill referred to are said to be King Louis XVI - Jack -who was beheaded (lost his crown) followed by his Queen Marie Antoinette - Jill - (who came tumbling after).**

**The words and lyrics to the Jack and Jill poem were made more acceptable as a story for children by providing a happy ending! The actual beheadings occurred in during the Reign of Terror in 1793 C.E..**





# How to Finance the New Government?

## 1. Confiscate Church Lands (1790 C.E.)



One of the Most Controversial Decisions of the Entire Revolutionary Period.



# New Relations Between Church and State

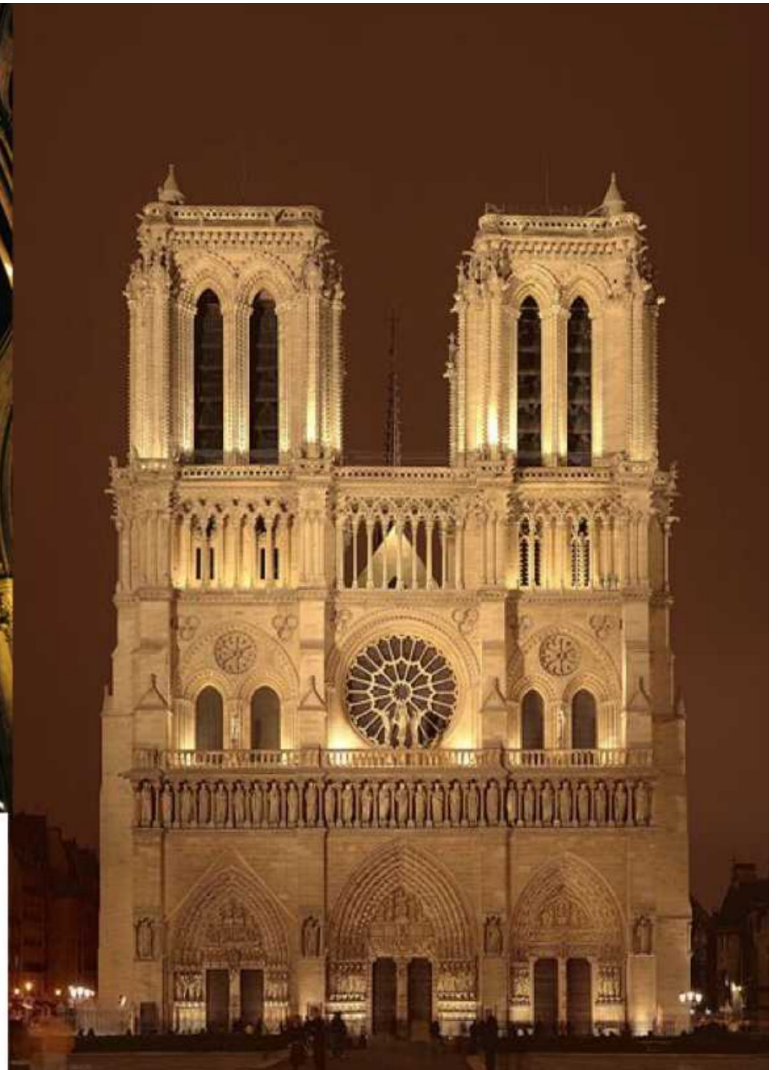
- Government Paid the Salaries of the French Clergy and Maintained the Churches.
- The Church Was Reorganized:
  - Parish Priests → Elected By The Local Governments
  - Bishops → Named by the National Government.
  - The Pope Had NO Voice in the Appointment of the French clergy.
- It Transformed France's Roman Catholic Church into a Branch of the State!



Pope Pius VI  
[1775-1799 C.E.]



**For a Time, Lady Liberty  
Replaced the Virgin Mary  
on Altars. The Cathedral  
Came to Be a Warehouse  
for Food Storage.**



# **IMPACT OF NATIONALISM**

## **Deep Love of One's Country**

- **Mass Citizen Army Fueled by Nationalism**
  - **Felt Necessary to Defend One's Own Country**
- **Indoctrination of Soldiers in Revolutionary Patriotism**
- **Ideological Warfare**



# Europe on the Eve of the French Revolution



# The First Coalition & The Brunswick Manifesto (August 3, 1792 C.E.)

**Duke of Brunswick** → If the Royal Family is  
Harmed, Paris Will Be  
Leveled!!

**FRANCE**

1792-  
1797

**AUSTRIA  
PRUSSIA  
BRITAIN  
SPAIN  
PIEDMONT**

This Military Crisis Undermined the New  
Legislative Assembly.

# French Soldiers & the Tricolor: *Vive Le Patrie!*



- The French Armies Were Ill-Prepared for the Conflict.
- 1/2 of the Officer Corps Had Emigrated.
- Many Men Disserted.
- New Recruits Were Enthusiastic, but Ill-Trained.
- French Troops Often Broke Ranks and Fled in Disorder.



# Maximilian Robespierre

1758-1794 C.E.



- Trained As a Lawyer, Gained Reputation for Writing Eloquent Political Essays.
- 1787 C.E. - Elected into Estates General
- He Spoke for the Third Estate
- He Was Later elected the Leader of the Jacobin Party and the Committee for Public Safety.
- Somewhat Vain, He Was Not Easily Liked.
- Did Not Experience the Conditions He Was Speaking For, "Out of Touch"
- Narrow-Minded Polices caused the "Reign of Terror"
- 1793 C.E. - Vouched for Freedom of Religion, saw No Religion Leading to Anarchy-Degradation of Government.

## **Maximilien Robespierre**

**The French Lawyer and  
Political Leader, who Became  
One of the Most Influential  
Figures of the French  
Revolution and the Principal  
Exponent of the Reign of  
Terror.**

### **THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

**Started by Robespierre in the  
Summer of 1793, Which Decided  
Who Should Be Considered  
Enemies of the Public. They Would  
Often Try People in the Morning,  
While Having Them Guillotined the  
Same Afternoon.**





# Committee of Public Safety

1793-1794

- 9 Members, Danton and Then Robespierre Were the Leaders
- In a Year, Gave the Country Stability to Organize its Forces
- Killed Thousands of People Because of Narrow-Minded Views
- Responsible for Protection of the Republic
- Paranoid of Outside Attack and Internal Upheaval of Establishment. Led to "Reign of Terror"

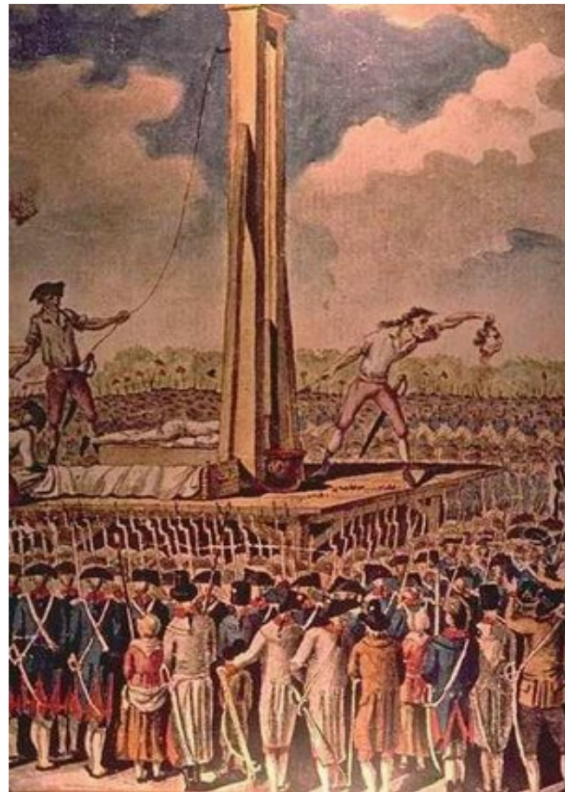




# Reign of Terror

September 1793 - July 1794 C.E.

- Claimed Around 2,500 victims in Paris, More Outside of Paris
- Effort to Clear the Nation of Its Enemies and Traitors
- Mass Trials and Convictions for Crimes Against the State
- Criticism of the Committee for its Paranoia.
- Danton Stated “It Was Time to Stop Chopping Off Heads and Time for Peace and Rebuilding the Country.”



# The Reign of Terror



- Execution of 40,000 "Enemies of the Nation"
- Stress on Radical Definition of Equality
- Wanted a Legal Maximum on Personal Wealth
- Wanted a Regulation of Commercial Profits
- End of Robespierre's Dictatorship on July 28, 1794





**An uprising by his supporters was thwarted, and on July 28, 1794 Robespierre died on the guillotine with his other supporters. Eighty more followers of Robespierre were executed the next day.**

**A conspiracy overthrew Robespierre. On July 27, 1794, he was barred from speaking in public and was placed Under arrest.**





## **Absolutism vs. Democracy**

### **Absolutism**

Monarch has absolute power

Monarch combines political and religious power through divine right

Rulers selected by family line

Subjects must accept and obey authority of monarch

Government exists for its own sake; people exist to serve monarch

### **Democracy**

Government is based on will of the people

Separation between church and state

Leaders selected by popular vote

Citizens have the right to question or criticize government

Government exists to serve the people

Now That The Last Major Revolutionary Has Come To His  
Death . . .

# The Revolution Ends and Sets the Stage for Napoleon

